YORK PRESENTS HIS FACTS. EXPLAINS HIS DEMAND FOR MIL LIONS FOR THE POLICE.

This Ends ther Besponsibility." He Tells the . Refusal Will Rest on You"-Mayor Major, ... Refusal Will Rest on You!"—Mayor Says All Right, We're Ready—Brooklys Figurers Confuse You Wyck and Celer Both.

The Police Commissioners went back to the Board of Estimate yesterday with their estimate of over \$13,000,000 for the expenses of the department in 1898 rearranged to suit the ideas of the Mayor, and their reception was not particularly cordial. In fact, there was considerable feeling shown on both sides, and one not accustomed to the ways of the present administration might easily have been led to believe that there was bad blood between the Mayor, who runs the Board of Estimate, and Bernard J. York, who, by virtue of his position as President of the Police Board, acted as spokesman and champion of the department. When the olice estimate was presented for the first time last week the members of the Board of Estimate seemed to be appalled at the magnitude of the sums demanded. There was an indi-cated increase of more than \$3,000,000 over the amounts allowed in December, The Mayor found fault with the increase asked for, and when President York was unable to tell how many patrolmen there were in the old city of New York on Dec. 31, the Mayor told him to go and find out. All the Commissioners were present when the meeting of the Board of Estimate opened yesterday.

"How many patrolmen were there in Manbattan and the Bronx on Dec. 317" asked the

"Four thousand four hundred and seven," replied President York promptly. In answer to other questions put by the Mayor Mr. York said that the gross total of all the members of the de partment, including park and bridge police, when consolidation became a fact, was 7,576 Of these 5,346 were in Manhattan and Bronx, 2,083 in Brooklyn, 93 in Queens, and 54 in Richmond. In old New York there were, besides the 4,407 patrolmen, 1 Chief, 2 Deputy Chiefs, 6 Inspectors, 40 Captains, 172 sergeants, 200 roundsmen, 50 detective sergeants, 84 door men, 13 in the telegraph bureau, and 16 sur geons. In Brooklyn then there were 1,409 patrolmen. 2 Deputy Chiefs or Superintendents, 4 Inspectors, 31 Captains, 124 sergeants, 30 bridge tecpers, 5 surgeons, 61 detective sergeants, 56 doormen, and 13 in the telegraph bureau. park police of New York numbered 355 and the park police of Brooklyn 126. The 93 men erated in Queens constituted the police force of Long Island City.

"We have received very exhaustive reports on this subject," said Mr. York, "and we decided to recognize no other force in the borough of Queens. So we sent patrolmen from Brook lyn to do duty in the other towns and villages

"Now, how many additional patrolmen de Now, how many additional patrolmen do you ask for!" inquired the Mayor.
"One thousand two hundred and seventy," replied Mr. York. "Two hundred in Manhattan and Bronx, 450 in Queens, 500 in Brooklyn and 120 in Richmond. The total pay of these will be \$1,016,000."

The Mayor shivered. "Why do you want more policemen in Manhattan and Bronx!" he asked.
"So as to afford wrongs relies."

more policemen in Manhattan and Bronx?" he saked.

"So as to afford proper police protection in those boroughs," replied Mr. York quickly.

"Do you mean to say that old New York is not properly policed now!" persisted the Mayor.

"I think it is, and I am a pretty good observer."

"No, sir, it is not," replied the President of the Folice Board stouity. "All our reports are to the contrary of what you say. You must remember, Mr. Mayor, that the present Police Commissioners are giving strict attention to business. We are working on an average of fiteen hours a day and we certainly ought to know something about the needs of the department."

"Well, why do you need 450 additional patrolmen in Queensi"

"As a Police Board we feel in duty bound to give the people of that borough proper police protection. As a part of the present city they are entitled to it, and I don't see how we can get out of furnishing the necessary men. In the judgment of four different officials high in the department, none of whom has the least personal interest in enlarging the force, there should be at least four additional precincts in Queens, one in Newtown, one in Far Rockaway, one in Flushing and one in Jamaica."

"Now, suppose the people in those towns had to go on for another year with the same police protection they have been getting right along," said the Mayor, "what harm would come! I know I have ridden all over that territory night and day on my wheel and I never was molested by a highwayman." ell, why do you need 450 additional patrol-

by a highway man."
"I suppose you stuck to the good roads, Mr. Mayor, "retorted Mr. York."
"Now, Mr. York," said the Mayor, "you will lave to give me some very good reason why this increase should be made or you won't get it."
"I would call your attention to the vast increase of territory."
"The territory was not uninhabited before it was taken into the city. People lived in it and they must have had some sort of police protection."

they must have had some sort of police protection."

Mr. York appeared to be growing restless. "We are merely stating to you what in our judgment is required to properly run the department placed in our charge," he said. "We have looked into the matter carefully, and the result of our examination is before you. Our responsibility in this matter ends with the presentation of this request for an appropriation. If you do not choose to grant it, all right. Your responsibility begins with the refusal."

"And we will assume the responsibility withest best besitation or fear," added the Mayor. "Do you think there is any one in New York now who hasn't proper police protection?"

"I hope not," replied Mr. York.

"And yet you ask for more than \$1,000.000 to increase the force before you are a month in office."

office."
"You placed me in power, and we are merely

office."

"You placed me in power, and we are merely doing our duty."

"You will have to give us more exact information concerning your reasons for asking this increase," declared the Mayor.

"Very well," retorted Mr. York. "We will give you the reportmade to us by the official delailed to look into these matters. They are very long and I am afraid you will have to take a vacation to read them.

"We will take my vacation until this budget is made," aski the Mayor emphatically, after which he returned to the boroughs of Manhattan and Hronx. "I can't see any good reason why'the force should be increased 200 in old New York," he said, "Why, it was only a year ago that an increase of 800 was made."

"But the borough of the Bronx is growing, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. York.

"Yes, and this hudget will grow, too, unless we stop it," returned the Mayor.

Mr. York asked for an increase of \$1,000 in the salary of the confidential secretary to the Chief. Mr. McCullagh asked him, he said, to make the request."

make the request.
"How much does his secretary get now!"

"How much does his secretary get now?"
asked the Mayor.
Fifteen hundred dollars." replied Mr. York.
"All right," said the Mayor; "we'll give the
Chief what he wants."
In presenting the estimate of the borough of
Brooklyn, Mr. York said that the amount allowed by the old Board of Estimate there for the
entire expenses of the department was \$2.74,000
less than the actual amount necessary to pay
the salaries of the force.
"Well, where'did they get the money to pay
the salaries if it wasn't appropriatedf" asked
the Mayor.
"Out of the taxes collected, I suppose," replied
Mr. York.

Mr. York.

Does that cut any figure in the \$8,000,000 or \$0,000,000 deficiency which Brooklyn bequeathed to us! inquired Mr. Van Wyck.

The deficiency is not so large, said Comptroller Color. w large is it?' asked Corporation Counse in. "Is it \$1,000,000?"

Whalen. Is it \$1,000,000?"
Yes, there is one item greater than that,"
Yes, there is one item greater than that,"
Probled Mr. Coler. "The trouble with the Brooklyn Board of Estimate was that it was not allowed by law to appropriate sufficient money
to pay the expenses of the city. It was necesto pay the expenses of the city. It was necesthe assessed valuation, so the board arbitrarily
out all appropriations to make the budget fit
the limit without any regard to the needs of the
various departments.

Nothing in the city government ever confuses me except the Brooklyn finances." said

hing in the city government ever con-ne except the Brooklyn finances," said

es me except the Brooklyh Bhahces, "They confuse me, too," said the Comptroller. "Who sat in the Brooklyh Board of Estitler asked the Mayor.

Mr. York named over the members. "Why. ey didn't seem to do anything but violate the W. said the Mayor. "They were sitting hist fore election and trying to make a record for w taxes, but it didn't do them any good," id Mr. York.

haw, said the Mayor. "They were sitting just before election and trying to make a record for low taxes, but it didn't do them any good," said Mr. York.

President York said that \$206,000 would be required to caualize the salaries of the policemen taken into the department by consolidation. "We may also be forced to recognize the police of the sixty towns in Queens outside of Long Island City," he added.

"No you will not," replied the Mayor. "You need it give that matter a thought. If I were on the bench I wouldn't hesitate an instant to rule against it."

Mr. York asked for \$6,000 for stenographers at Police Headquarters.
"I would like to leave one of the stenographers out of that loi," said the Mayor.

"What loi," saked Mr. York innocently.

"What loi," asked Mr. York innocently.

"What loi," asked Mr. York innocently.

"Said Mr. York sernely, and another excursion was made into the outside borousha.

"Why don't you send New York policemen over to Queensf" asked the Mayor. "One of them is easily equal to four country constables."

Mr. York evaded a direct reply, "We have

stopped all violations of the law in Queens," he

"You can stop all violations just as soon as you let malefactors know that they will be punished," deciared the Mayor.
"But we have got to have men to police these boroughs," replied the President of the Police Board. "It is hardly fair to hold, as responsible for the good conduct of these places unless you allow us what we want."

Mr. York asked for \$60,000 to start the installment of a police signal system in Manhattan. He said New York was the only city on the face of the earth which didn't have such a system.

ystem.
"Will \$60,000 complete it!" asked the Mayor.
"Oh, no, we only want that sum for a begin-

"Will \$60,000 complete it?" asked the Mayor.
"Oh, no, we only want that sum for a beginning."
"Well, I am afraid you will have to begin it
next year," said Mr. Van Wyck.

Mr. York asked for \$23,000 for contingencies, an increase over last year of \$20,000. In
explaining the increase he said that hereafter
the meals of policemen detailed to do special
duty would be paid out of the contingent fund.
Formerly, he said, the people who requested the
detail fed the officers assigned,
"But we have stopped that, said Mr. York,
"We don't want it said that the policemen took
something they were not entitled to."
In conclusion Mr. York said that the reorganization of the Detocity Bureau was contemplated by the board and that an additional
sum of \$8,000 would be needed for the purpose.
He said it was the Intention of the Commissioners to increase the Central Office detective
force to 200.

"We cannot we into the details of the plan,"
continued Mr. York, "but we have no hesitation

"We cannot go into the details of the plan," continued Mr. York, "but we have no hesitation in saying that the main object of the reorgani-cation is to do away with ward men or precinct The estimate was referred to the Comptroller.
Mr. York asked if the board intended to make any provision to pay the January salaries of the force.

any provision to pay the January salaries of the force," "No, sir," replied the Mayor. "The Comp-troller says that no salaries can be paid until the appropriations are finally made. He is the financial officer of the city; I am not." The County Clerk of Richmond county put in an estimate which included four cords of wood at \$5 a cord. It was turned over to the Comptroller.

REALTH BOARD SHAKE-UP.

Lot of Queens County Offices Abeliahed

Some Appointments. The Health Board held a meeting vesterday and abolished the offices held by several men in Queens county. The list of those who were d is as follows: In the town of Flushing, Health Commissioners William Bunting, Jr., J. L. Boardman, F. Crowell, F. H. Griffin, and F. W. Carman, together with E. G. Roff, who held three jobs, as Health Inspector, Plumbing Inspector, and Register of Vital Statistics. John Winkler, C. B. Williams, and H. E. Ludder, Commissioners of Health for Whitestone, were also bounced with Frederick Cooke, clerk to the Whitestone Board of Health; Dr. C. B. Story, the Whitestone Health Officer; the College Point Commissioners, John Lurk and J. C. Delamont, and William Burghoff; M. Oppenhelmer, Secretary of the College Point Board; J. C. Har pel, Inspector of the College Point Board; McCook, the Jamaica Register Vital Statistics: G. W. Morton, the New town Register of Vital Statistics; C. J. Schneller, H. C. Schneiderwink, and Lawrence Gresser, clerks to the Newtown Health Board; the Health Commissioners of Arverne, including W. H. Ammerman, R. Seidenberg, S. Valentine, F. Rohe, J. O. West, J. Dunphy, and S. Ottenburg; A. E. Karelsen, clerk of the Arverne board; Dr. S. Kolm, the Arverne health officer; Dr. M. S. Caldwell, the health officer of Far Rockaway; the Health Commissioners of Far Rockaway, Edward Roche, W. H. Keeler, and G. Newins; the Rockaway Beach Health Commissioners, W. G. Walmwright, John J. Curley, and A. C. Meisel; O. L. Lusk, health officer of Rockaway Beach, and Henri M. Augur, health officer of Jamaica.

After bouncing these officials the board appointed John A. Jennings as assistant to the chief clerk, and assigned him to the borough of Brooklyn. Dominick O'Farrell was appointed assistant chief clerk, and assigned him to the borough of the Bronx, with a salary of \$2,500. Max Meyer was appointed assistant chemist at a salary of \$1,500 a year, but he will have to undergo a civil service examination to make his appointment permanent. Register of Vital Statistics; C. J.

HEALTH BOARD'S ANTITOXIN.

Dr. Alex. Hadden Tells the Board That It

Shouldn't Make the Remedy, A committee representing the County Medical Society of New York met the Health Commissioners yesterday for the purpose of discussing the bill introduced in the State Senate by Senator Brush, amending the Greater New York charter so as to substitute new health laws in place of those provided for in the charter, and making several changes in the Sanitary Code. Dr. Alexander Hadden went over the various

sections of the bill, pointing out the change in the charter's health laws. Dr. Hadden said that the privilege of the Health Board to sell antitoxin should be taken away. He declared that the Board of Health had no more right to manufacture antitoxin for selling purposes than the prison authorities had to violate the convict labor law by having the convicts manufacture goods to be sold outside of the prisons. The labor unions had stopped the sale of articles manufactured in prisons, and the Health Board should be stopped from selling antitoxin.

President Straus of the Health Board reminded the doctor that the board sold antitoxin for \$1 a vial, while previously it cost \$12 for the problemanufacture and the prisons, and the Health Board should be stopped from selling antitoxin. minded the doctor that the board sold antitoxin for \$1 a vial, while previously it cost \$12 for the same amount. Aside from this there was only one antitoxin manufacturer in this State outside of the Health Department, so there was really no business competition.

Dr. Hadden contended also that the section of the Sanitary Code requiring tuberculosis to be reported to the Sanitary Bureau should be wiped out.

There will be another conference next Tues

SITES FOR NEW SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education to Consider the Matter Next Monday-The January Salaries. The Board of Education yesterday took up

January, during which it holds over. The Finance Committee reported that at a conference with the Comptroller it was decided that the best arrangement would be to separate the liabilities for January from the general budget for 1898, and to secure a special appropriation for them. As the reorganized toard of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will meet on Feb. 9 there will be time for action by the financial department, and salaries can be paid on Feb. 15 as usual. The question of pay-

paid on Feb. 15 as usual. The question of payment of \$1,500 of ex-Judge Thomas Allison's bill was referred to the Committee on Hy-laws. The bill has to be paid before Feb. 15.

Ensign George B. Hradshaw has been detached from the schoolship St. Mary's, and the board requested the Secretary of the Navy to appoint Lieut. A. T. Long in his place as Junior instructor at a salary of \$800 a year.

The question of the purchase of several new school sites came up for immediate consideration, but went over on the objection of Commissioner Little and two other members of the board that more time was needed to inquire into the matter. Commissioner Adams called attention to the fact that school No. 23 was so crowded that either more room would have to be provided or a large number of children would have to be turned out. On his motion it was agreed to hold a meeting at 4 o'clock next Monday to consider the subject. The cierk was directed in the interval to send a description of the site proposed to be purchased to each Commissioner.

HEINE KOUNTAIN AGAIN.

The "Work of Art" Offered by the Heine Society to the Borough of the Bronx.

At yesterday's meeting of the Local Board of the borough of the Bronx, President Haffen an-nounced that the Heine fountain had been offered for erection somewhere in the borough by a committee of the Heine Society which had vaited on him some days ago. The matter was laid over until next Thursday, but a canvass of the board afterward showed a majority in favor of accepting the fountain. President Haffen, Councilman Hyland, and Aldermon McGrath and Gass declared themselves in favor of derman Geiger and Councilmen Hottenroth and Murray refused to express any opinion on the Murray rerused to express any opinion on the subject. President Haffen read a letter from Ernest Richard. Secretary of the Heine Committee, which recalled the fact that the Board of Aldermen had passed a resolution in 1896 authorizing Mr. Haffen, who was then Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, to accept the fountain for the district. At that time it was suggested that the fountain be placed at the southern approach of the Grand Concourse.

"While the metter was pending in the Board of Aldermen," the letter continued, "the opponents of the monument, in the interests of a society of sculptors, who have made themselves not rome out of their own circle, succeeded in rushing through the Legislature the so-called 'French' bill, which readered it impossible to erect the monument in the city. The fountain was not completed, so it was though thest not to agitate the matter further then.

"Now, however, the beautiful work of art, one of the world's masterpieces, has been completed and we offer it to Bronx borough."

The fountain, of course, cannot be erected anywhere in the city uptil its artistic merita have been passed upon by the Art Commission. subject. President Haffen read a letter from

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

go Commissioner Shen Igneres a Civil Se

Ignoring the rule to apply to the Civil Service Commission for laborers, Superintendent of the Bridge Martin, with the approval of Commissioner Shea, employed a gang of men to remove the snow from the bridge on Tuesday night. The men called at the bridge office yesterday morning for their pay, and in the absence of available funds Mr. Shea paid them out of his own pocket. Mr. Shea said: "I suppose I have violated the Civil Service law and may lose this money, but the bridge is clean, and I am satisfled. I asked the Civil Service Commissioners for an opinion on this very matter a couple of weeks ago, but so far I have not heard from them." Mr. Martin said that he wanted the

weeks ago, but so far I have not nearl from them." Mr. Martin said that he wanted the men to clean the bridge right away, and he took them regardless of the civil service rules. "And I will do the same thing again when an emergency arises," he added,

A committee representing the bridge trainmen waited on Commissioner Shea yesterday and asked him to approve the bill intended to increase their pay and secure them in their places.

Mr. Shea intimated his disapproval of such special legislation.

The promoters of the Brooklyn League, which is to be organized for the purpose of maintaining the rights of that borough under the charter, have hired permanent quarters in the Low building, in Remsen street, and will commence business in a few days. A permanent secretary will be on hand daily to afford information to citizens who may be perplexed over municipal problems. It is the intention to make the league a sort of clearing house for the various boards of trade and taxpayers' associations in the borough. Politics is to be tabooed, so it is said, and no warfare is to be waged on Tammany Hall, for the present, at least. For the privilege of enrolling in the patriotic organization an initiation fee of \$\vec{\pi}0\$ is to be charged.

MILLIONS OWED TO THE CITY.

ments Uncollected for Improvem

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements President Bowley of the borough of Queens said that the sum of \$250,000 was still due to contractors on improvements re-cently made in Long Island City, and he wanted to know if the present city of New York would assume the debt. In the discussion which folassume the debt. In the discussion which followed it was developed that in the four boroughs outside of Manhattan assessments amounting to from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 were uncollected. These assessments are due for improvements for the cost of which bonds have been issued and sold. Many of the improvements were completed years ago, but no very strong effort has ever been made to collect the assessments made against the owners of the property benefited. In the meantime the bonds have come as a legacy to the present city of New York. In Long Island City alone assessments to the amount of \$1,500,000 are uncollected. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

BOROUGH OF OUEENS.

Offices of Health Department, Coroners, and Police to Be at Jamaica.

The headquarters of the Health Department in the borough of Queens will be located at Jamaica. The offices of the old Hoard of Health in the City Hall at Long Island City have been abandoned. The change, to go into effect to-day, will compel the undertakers in the borough to will compet the undertakers in the borough to go to Jamaica to file death certificates and secure burial permits. The new board requires all doctors and undertakers in the borough to register at the office at Jamaica. The offices of the Coroners for the borough are located at Jamaica, and the Police Headquarters will also be in that place.

Dr. Ethel Brown, an inspector in the merchandise department of the Board of Health, has been assigned to the borough of Queens to examine children applying for certificates to permit them to seek employment.

GEN. COLLIS TAKES A REST. Sails To-Day for a Vacation-Satisfied with His

Charles H. T. Collis, former Commissioner o Public Works, sails to-day on the steamship Auguste Victoria for a cruise in the Mediter-The trip will last sixty-nine days and will include stops and short inland excursions in Asia, Africa, and southern Europe, as well as visits to several islands. Except for a trip to Paris in the early part of December 1896, which was on official business, Commis sioner Collis never left his work during his term of office.

"I need the rest, and think I have earned it," he said yesterday. "Those who have been in close touch with me during the past three years are the only ones who know how hard I have moment. My engineers told me it would take

moment. My engineers told me it would take 400 working days to lay the water mains, though they knew nothing of the underground conditions which we subsequently developed. By remaining at home and watching it every day I succeeded in finishing it in 267 days, thus having 123 days to spare.

"Then I had the change of motive power of the railways from horse to electricity on my hands. I can now travel for 5 cents over the same route that I paid 15 cents for when I went into office. Think of that boon to two millions of people, one-fifth of whom are dependent upon this means of conveyance every day of their lives.

pendent upon this means of conveyance every day of their lives.
"I am not a little proud of what I have been able to do for my fellow townsmen, and I think they begin to appreciate it. I hope my successors will do better. New York ought to be made so attractive that no man could come within 100 miles of it without paying it a visit, and every visitor means a few dollars left here among our people. There is nothing the scientist, artist, merchant, savant or pleasure seeker needs that he cannot find here. It is London and Paris, plus a magnificent harbor. It is Leeds, Birmingham, and Sheffield plus a contented and well cared for body of artisans. It is the bourse of seventy millions of people. We ought to tax commerce only with the minimum terminal expense for port charges and we ought to make our internuari transportation of freight and passengers easy and comfortable

terminal expense for port charges and we ought to make our internural transportation of freight and passengers easy and comfortable over smooth pavements. Add to this such a sanitary surveillance as will secure a continuance of the present very low death rate and you will have a city which will retain its commercial pre-eminence for all time.

"I believe the new administration is going to do its level best. At all events, as a citizen I propose to give it a fair trial. Without being irreverent, I do not, hesitate to say that the twelve Apostlee could not get the cumbersome machinery of the new charter running smoothly in less than a year. If Mayor Van Wyck doos it in that, time he will deserve a great deal of credit. I hope the people and the press will be patient and tolerant. The retardation which unjust criticism produces is huriful to the city and the citizen. The new administration ought to be encouraged and commended for every forward step. It will be time enough for the reviewer when it has been two years in power.

"I speak feelingly. Many a time have I been."

ower.

"I speak feelingly. Many a time have I been discouraged by some ignorant or malicious attack, but a kind word from a nasser-by made me forget it. Let us give the boys a chance, and if they don't succeed in inaugurating the new century with the model city of the planet we will turn them out and try it again ourselves."

HE LIKES MAYOR VAN WYCK. Mayor Flower of New Orleans Gets Rom-and Praises Our Executive.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 26.-Mayor U. L. Flower of New Orleans, who has just returned from New York, where he went to attend the convention to advocate primary reform, comes back with an ardent admiration for Mayor Van Wyck, whom, he says, is a man of keen perception and broad ideas, Mr. Van Wyck told Mayor Flower that Richard Croker, the head of the Tammany organization, made only one request of him, and that was that the government be made such that Tammany could e looked upon with pride.

Mayor Flower remembered having met Mr. Croker in England. Mr. Croker asked him about Croker in England. Mr. Croker asked him about his election to the Mayoralty by a popular movement. Mr. Croker predicted that the present New Orleans municipal administration would not live beyond its term. He said there had to be perfect and systematic organization for the life of a party. Mayor Flower was rather amazed at Mr. Croker's knowledge of things pertaining to New Orleans. Mr. Flower is a reform Mayor, having been elected eighteen months ago as the candidate of the Citizens' League, a non-partisan municipal organization identical in the alms and constituency with the Citizens' Union of New York, and being successful by a very large majority over the local Democracy, which corresponds to Tammany. His high appreciation of the Tammany Mayor, therefore, has caused surprise here.

A. C. Butte to Assist the Corporation Counsel. Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday ap-pointed ex-Assemblyman Arthur C. Butts of the Thirty-fifth Assembly district an assistant. OUR COMMERCIAL NEEDS.

Branken Goorge Spoirtu's Three Shote I n Crowd—No One Hurt. TOPICS BEFORE THE CONVENTION

OF MANUFACTURERS. legates Late in Getting at Work After Their Behamins Smoker-Warner Miller Made Happy-Taxes on Foreign Corporations-Bogus Labels and Interstate Commerce. The delegates to the third annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers were slow in getting at work yesterday. While convention was opened on schedule time, at 10 A. M., there were mostly vacant seats for the presiding officer to look upon at that hour. It was nearly 11 o'clock before delegates came in numbers, and the noon recess was reached before the majority of the delegates but in an appearance. The blame for this was put upon the Bohemian smoker given at the Waldorf-Astoria the night before. When they received their invitations the delegates didn't quite know what a Bohemian smoker was. Few of them missed the opportunity of finding out, The result was that the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin gave their famous fancy dress ball was crowded with manufacturers from all parts of the country. From 9 o'clock until 1 o'clock yesterday morning they watched a continuous performance, during which a buffet luncheon and all kinds of drinks and one kind of cigars were served. The entertain-

who attended it said it would have been cheap at twice the amount. The morning session was devoted to topics discussed in President Search's annual report read on Tuesday. When the subject of the Nicaragua Canal was announced nobody said word. The silence was painful and Warner Miller's face was a study. Finally a delegate arose and asked the "unanimous consent of the convention to listen to any remarks on this subject that the distinguished; ex-United States Senator from New York, the Hon, Warner Miller, may care to make." The glum expres-sion on the face of the Herkimer statesman changed at once to one of pleasure as the convention gave the desired consent, and he told

The liveliest discussion of the morning was over that part of the report which dealt with the taxation of foreign corporations, F. S. Fish, delegate from Indiana, led the discussion. He said that he received word a few days ago that the Michigan law discriminating, by taxation, against corporations not native to that State,

against corporations not native to that State, but doing business in it, had been knocked out by the United States Supreme Court. Thomas I. Cannon of Missouri said there were twenty States where such obnoxious laws prevailed, and, despite the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court with reference to the Michigan law, there were some States in which that same law was still in force.

William W. Carroll of New York said that he was submined to say that the most obnoxious and absurd law in all the Union relative to the taxing of foreign corporations was that in force in New York. He asked the association to take measures to inform manufacturers throughout the country of the nature of these laws and their operation. Thomas Macdougal of Ohio said he was glad that Mr. Carroll said what he did, because all that was necessary for him to add in respect to Ohio was that misery loves co-apany.

"The whole question is." said Mr. Fish.

add in respect to Ohio was that misery loves co-apany.

"The whole question is," said Mr. Fish, "whether a corporation is doundeled in a State or not. New York State is perfectly fair about that. The State ascertains whether or not a corporation is really domiciled there, and if it is, compels it to pay a tax on the amount of capital employed within the State."

The afternoon session was taken up with the discussion of the reports of committees. As a result of this discussion the convention adopted a resolution declaring itself unanimously in favor of the establishment of the International American Bank, proposed in Senate bill 753.

layor of the establishment of the International American Bank, proposed in Senate bill 753, In reference to the practice of manufacturers in foreign countries making imitations of American goods and selling them under bogus American trade marks and the names of American trade marks and the names of American firms, this resolution was adopted:

That the National Association of Manufacturers respectfully invites the attention of the President of the United States and Congress to this subject, to induce all other countries to enact and enforce laws prohibiting the importation and sale of all goods that are not branded with the country of origin, similar to those now in force in this country and in the United Kingdom, with the view of taking such action as will provide a remedy for the ovil referred to.

The Committee on Interstate and Domestic

The Committee on Interstate and Domestic Transportation recommended that the associa-tion memorialize Congress in support of the fol-lowing amendments to the Interstate Commerce

First-A provision for a uniform national classifies

First—A provision for a uniform national classification.

Second—An amendment giving the Interstate Commerce Commission such power to regulate the transactions of carriers as will prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in transportation charges.

Third—The repeal of the fifth clause of the present
act, and the adoption of such amendments as will
provide that agreements entered into by carriers for
the maintenance of just and equitable rates, whether
they provide for division of carnings or not, shall be
enforceable through the Commission and the courts.

Fourth—The alogitor of the bill generally known
as the Anti-Scalpers' bill, which will have the effect
of prohibiting the sale of or traffic in tickets for passenger transportation by other than the authorized
and responsible agents of the carriers.

The evening session was chiefly taken up by

and responsible agents of the carriers.

The evening session was chiefly taken up by the reading of the papers, one on the "Improvement in the Consular Service," by Richard Young of New York; one on the "Association's Bureau of Information," by Edward H. Sanborn of Philadelphia, and one on the "Paris Exposition of 1900," by John J. Rooney of New York, Mr. Young was rather severe in his criticism of the consular service.

"The duties of a Consul may not seem to the incumbent of the office important enough to engage his entire time," he said. "Still, the office is, at least, of enough importance for the majority of Consuls to report oftener than they do. I know of a Consul in an important city who did not make a single report during the four years of his service. I know of other Consuls who drank so heavily that they were not only unfit to discharge their duties, but were a discrace to our Government.

"Germany, England, and the other great nations select the best men procurable and reap the benefit of our mistakes. They are always alert for business, and in every land we find the wares 'made in Germany' taking the place of all other goods, including those made in England, even in English colonies. In Honolulu I found in many stores English and Germang goods which we are quite competent to make. We should have the entire trade of Hawaii, and still Europe is sending goods 3,000 miles, thence across our continent, and delivering them in

goods which we are quite competent to make. We should have the entire trade of Hawaii, and still Europe is sending goods 3,000 miles, thence across our continent, and delivering them in Hawaii. One of the leading merchants there told me that he had betterand more prompt results in the filling of orders given to Europe than of those given to America.

"To show how necessary it is to have strong Consuls, I will instance Japan. In 1896 England bought from that country \$7,000,000 worth of goods and sold \$30,000,000 worth while we bought \$54,000,000 worth and sold \$9,000,000 worth and sold \$9,000,000 worth and remarks also apply to Shanghsi, Hong Kong, and other commercial cities of China, where we are far behind other countries, and where, just now, four great powers of Europe are manosuvring for the commercial supremacy.

The convention will conclude its business this morning. The Nominating Committee, of which John H. Patterson is the chairman, will recommend to the convention officers for the ensuing year. There will be no opposition to the re-election of President Search. The Nominating Committee, according to the programme last night, will recommend the following teket: For President, Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia; for Treasurer, Charles A. Schleren of Brooklyn; for Secretary, E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati.

The district of New York, New Jersey, and

Brooklyn; for Secretary, E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati.

The district of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut insisted that it should have one of the executive officers of the association. The claim was recognized by the selection of Mr. Schieren as the nominee for Treasurer, Mr. Schieren, it was said last night, will decline the nomination and, on the floor of the convention, charles E. Locke of this city, upon whose shoulders has fallen the heaviest work of arranging the details of this convention, will be nominated for Secretary and a new nomination will be made for Treasurer.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT. Driver John Engels Intended to Side Down, but Fell Fifty Feet.

John Engels, 30 years old, a driver of one of Ogden's express wagons, fell through an elevator shaft in Furst Bros.' store, 129 and 131 Newark avenue, Jersey City, yesterday morning and was killed. Engels had delivered a pack age on the third floor and started to go down by the freight elevator. He opened the door and failing to notice that the car was not there he stepped into space. The fall was about fifty feet, Engels was a son of Roundsman Engels of the Jersey City police. The body was taken to his home, 142 St. Paul's avenue.

TORPEDO BOATS AT MOBILE. Pictilia to Be Cleaned Up There and Then to

Go Up the Mississippi. MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 26.—The United States torpede boat Porter. Lieut. Fremont in command, arrived late this afternoon from Tanipa, where she left yesterday noon. She will go on where she left yesterday noon. She will go on the dry dock to-morrow and be cleaned. The torpedo boats Ericason and Dupont will also ar-rive from Key West to-morrow to go on the dry dock and have their bottoms cleaned. These boats then will go up the Mississippi River to Bt. Louis. The Foote was to have accompanied them, but the accident which befell her off the North Carolina coast will cause a delay.

A MAN CHASE IN UNION HILL, N. J.

Justice of the Peace Frank J. Stucks was sit ting in his office in Bergenline avenue, Union Hill, N. J., yesterday afternoon, when he noticed George Speirin, a German cook, stand ing on the opposite side of the street flourishing a revolver in his right hand. Jumping from his chair, Stucke ran out on the sidewalk and was about to cross the street when Speirin pointed the revolver at him and fired. Stucke dodged the revolver at him and fired. Stucke dodged behind a wagon and the bullet entered the wood work of the office. Speirin then started on a run down the avenue, followed by Stucke, Constable Battenbaum, and Frank Block, a tallor. A crowd of over, fifty men and boys joined in the chase. At Columbia street Speirin turned and fired at Arthur Wanecke, 19 years old, of 122 Blum street, but the builet missed its mark, Speirin ran along Columbia street, with the crowd close upon him. He fired another shot without effect, and was about to turn on the crowd when Stucke grabbed him by the coat and knocked him down. Constable Battenbaum and several other men rushed to Stucke's assistance, and wrenched the revolver from Speirin's grasp. One man attempted to strike Speirin with a club, but was restrained by Justice Stucke and Constable Battenbaum. Speirin, who was intoxicated, refused to walk to the police station. He was taken there in a wagon and locked up on a charge of assault with intent to kill preferred by Justice Stucke and Wanecke.

Speirin is 50 years old, unmarried, and boards at 267 Bergenline avenue. On Dec. 16 he was arrested on a charge of attempting to shoot his roommate, Charles Anderson, but was acquitted on last Tucaday because Anderson declined to make a complaint. Speirin has been drunk ever since. Stucke says he does not know why Speirin fired at him. behind a wagon and the bullet entered the wood

nent is said to have cost about \$3,000 and those

MURDERER CLIFFORD'S CASE. Two Jurors Swear They Did Not Believe His

William Clarke and Thomas J. Daly, member of the jury which convicted Edward Clifford of murder in the first degree for the killing of William G. Wattson, division superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, have made an affidavit which will be submitted to the United States Supreme Court when the application i

States Supreme Court when the application is made for a writ of error. The affidavit, which is the first of the kind ever made in the State of New Jersey, reads:

"Deponents say they never believed the evidence brought before said jury warranted a verdict of murder in the first degree, but that deponents refused, from the time said jury retreed to consider the verdict until twelve hours afterward, to render such a verdict; that the majority of said jury, who were in favor of returning a verdict of murder in the first degree, argued with the deponents and others of the jury who were opposed to such verdict, that if a verdict of murder of the first degree was returned by said jury with a recommendation of mercy to the Court on behalf of the accused, said Court would surely consider said recommendation and impose a sentence upon said Clifford of something less than the death penalty; that upon such assurance these deponents agreed upon a verdict of murder of the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy."

Former Judge William T, Hoffman and Lawyer C, J. Peshall will go to Washington on Sunday night and apply to the Supreme Court on Monday for a writ of error.

COLOR LINE IN A TENEMENT. The Only White Tonant Assaulted by Negroes Because She Wouldn't Quit.

Mrs. Kate Anderson of 453 West Twenty seventh street went to the West Fifty-fourth Street Court yesterday and told Magistrate Pool that she had been persecuted because she was a white woman. At her request Louisa Shepard, a negress, who lives in the same house. was arrested and arraigned on a charge of felonious assault.

The complainant said that she was the only white person in the house, and that all the other white person in the house, and that all the other tenants abused her because of her lack of color. Mrs. Anderson said she was held up in the hall on Tuesday night by a score of negroes and negrosses, who acted as a committe of the whole to insist upon her moving out at once.

The white woman defied the other tenants, and told them that she would be living there long after they had been buried or disposessed. Then there was a fight, in the course of which Mrs. Anderson was stabbed in the face and on her left arm, and was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head.

The Shenard wounan was held for further extractions.

a blow on the head.

The Shepard woman was held for further ex-

THE SCOWS SEEN, BUT NOT THE MEN. Has a Sailing Vessel Rescued the Crews of the Tug Wallace's Abandoned Tow !

The steamship George W. Clyde, which arrived at Boston on Tuesday from Charleston, reported that on Monday, between Sandy Hook and Fire Island, she passed the two mud-scows and Fire Island, she passed the two mud-scows that were cut adrift from the tug Wallace on Sunday night in a gale off Sandy Hook just before the Wallace foundered. There was a man on each seow when they started drifting seaward. The Captain of the Clyde says the scows were apparently deserted when he passed them. A member of the Moran Towing Company said yesterday that he believed the two castaways had been taken off the scows, probably by a passing sailing yessel.

GOULD AND TURNRULL FREE

of Attempted Blackmail. The Grand Jury dismissed vesterday the complaints against William E. Gould of 142 East Eighteenth street, and William B. Turnbull of West Nineteenth street, who were charged with attempting to blackmail Don Eugenio Teixeira. a wealthy Brazillan. Turnbull and Gould were arrested on Dec. 5, and held by a Police Magistrate for the action of the Grand Jury. The reason for dismissing the couplaints was not given upon the papers indorsed by the foreman of the Grand Jury.

Mendelsohn & Swartz, manufacturers of clothing at 7 Lafayette place, have quarrelled, and A. A. Joseph, on behalf of Hyman Mendelsohn, has taken legal proceedings for the dissolution of the firm and obtained an injunction restraining Mr. Swartz from disposing of the assets. Mr. Joseph said that when the firm was formed on Aug. 30 last, Mr. Mendelsohn put in \$15, on Aug. 30 last, Mr. Mendelsohn put in \$15,000 cash and Mr. Swartz \$1,800 in stock and fixtures and that Swartz threatened recently to transfer the assets. A meeting of the creditors of the firm was held yesterday at the office of Mr. Joseph, 277 Broad way, and a committee of creditors recommended a settlement in full at four, six, and eight months. The liabilities are \$15,000 and nominal assets \$29,117. Mr. Mendelsohn, who has real cetate worth \$13,000 and a store at Hackensack, N. J., with a stock of \$6,000, offered to turn in all this property should the assets of the firm be not sufficient to pay creditors in full. Emanuel Blumenstei represented the interest of Mr. Swartz, whose interest in the firm will be purchased, it is said, and Mr. Mondelsohn continue the business.

William Gross was arraigned before Justice Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court in Brooklyn yesterday as a fugitive from justice. He was arrested in Philadelphia last August on He was arrested in Philadelphia last August on complaint of Mrs. Louisa Haskins, who charged him with having defrauded her out of \$800 in a real estate transaction. He was admitted to Bright the state of the state

The storm which passed over this section of the country on Tuesday night was central yesterday on the lower New England coast, moving eastward. It valled to the south of the storm centre, and high on shore to the north. Snow continued to fall in north Michigan, the New England States, and eastern Canadn. The storm will be felt severely by inc vensels.

South and west of the lake region the weather was clearing or fair. Decidedly colder weather was com-ing down over the lake region, and it will be much older in this section to-day. In this city clearing weather set in in the more

ing: the total snowfall was 1.8 inches, and rainfall .85 of an inch; highest official temperature was 38', lowest 29'; humidity averaged 77 per cent.; wind southwest to northwest, average velocity 25 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at A. M. 29.32, 3 P. M. 20.59.

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bucau registered the temperature yesterday as follows: 1898, 1897, 1898, 1897, 37' 10' 6 P. M. 30' 20' 32' 17' 9 P. M. 28' 18' 32' 22' 12 Mid. 26' 17'

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR THURSDAY.
For New England, eastern New York, eastern Penn glvania, and New Jersey, fair and colder; north For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, generally fair northwesterly winds.

For western Pennsylvania, western New York, and Onio, generally fair; light westerly winds.

MONEY PLAN IS ADOPTED.

INDIANAPOLIS CONFERENCE HEARS THE REPORT AND ADJOURNS. Address Urging Citizens Generally to Ask

Congress to Take Action Immediately on the Matter—The Merita Attributed to the Measure Payered by the Conference. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26,-The monetary conrention has approved the report of the Money Reform Commission, has given expression to its will in resolutions, and has adjourned. If there was any doubt attending the deliberations of the convention, if any shadow fell across its pathway, it was the doubt regarding the action of; Congress and the shadow was that of conern for the bill which is now in the hands of the Congress committee.

The session of the convention to-day was protracted. The most important work was the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Chairman Shaw was on hand promptly at 10 o'clock and called the meeting to order. After adopting resolutions offered from the floor indorsing the work of the National Business League, the expediency of the manufacturing products of this country being exhibited at the Paris Expo sition, and approving the commission and in lorsing its work, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild of New York was introduced and spoke at length. He culogized the work of the commission, saying that it had, followed faith-fully and conscientiously the lines laid down by the convention one year ago. Congressman Overstreet of this district, who has the bill in charge, spoke, and awakened enthusiasm by assuring the convention of his confidence in speaker Reed, and predicting that the lower house would pass the commission's bill

The Committee on Resolutions reported at the close of Mr. Overstreet's speech, and John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia read the report, 1t

"We most cordially approve of the plan o currency reform submitted by the Monetary Commission in the belief that if enacted into law it would accomplish as far as possible the results contemplated by the commission, as set out in the following propositions:

"1. To remove at once and forever all doubt as to what the standard of value in the United States is and is to be. "'2. To establish the credit of the United States at the highest point among the nations

of the world. "'3. To eliminate from our currency system hose features which reason and experience show to be elements of weakness and danger. " '4. To provide a paper currency convertible

into gold and equal to it in value at all times and places, in which, with a volume adequate to the general and usual needs of business, there shall be combined a quality of growth and clasticity, through which it will adjust itself auto matically and promptly to all variations of de mand, whether sudden or gradual, and which shall distribute itself throughout the country as the wants of different sections may require.

"5. To so utilize the existing silver dollars as to maintain their parity with gold without imposing undue burdens on the Treasury.

"6. To avoid any injurious contraction of the

currency.

"7. To avoid the issue of interest-bearing bonds, except in case of unlooked-for emergency, but to confer the power to issue bonds when necessary for the preservation of the credit of the Government, bonds, except in case of unlooked-for emergency, but to confer the power to issue bonds when necessary for the preservation of the credit of the Government.

""S. To accomplish these ends by a plan which would lead from our present confused and uncertain situation by gradual and progressive steps, without shock or violent change, to a monetary system which will be thoroughly safe and good and capable of growth to any extent that the country may require.

"These declarations and the plan which follows are honest in purpose, they are sound in business principle, they are adapted to the needs and wants of the whole people, they are wisely safeguarded against undue contraction of the currency on the one hand or its perilous expansion on the other. We believe their enactment into law would stimulate hopefulness, inspire confidence, and conduce to a sense of safety that would be the forcrunner of an unexampled national growth and prosperity. Approving of the expressed purpose of the commission and of its plan, we do most carneally and cordially commend it to our fellow citizens as worthy of their approval and adoption, and we urge upon the Congress of the United States that the principles embodied by the commission in their report should be enacted into law, with the belief and expectation that the effect would be to secure a solid, substantial, and stable financial system that would redound to the credit of the country, and insure a state of prosperity that cannot be achieved unless there is a system of finance the integrity and adaptability of which cannot be questioned or gainsaid.

"The time has now come when the prospects

tability of which cannot be questioned or gain-said.
"The time has now come when the prospects for the establishment of the gold standard upon a firm and enduring basis are brightening and encouraging. The people want a note cur-rency which shall be as good as gold. This movement proposes to bring about that result. We appeal to all patriotic citizens to unite with us in an earnest and determined effort to se-cure from Congress such legislation as will wisely but surely eventuate in bringing about sound financial methods and in building up and

wisely but surely eventuate in bringing about sound financial methods and in building up and establishing confidence, security and safety in business transactions and in the ownership and value of property."

The report was greeted with great applause. W. E. Dodge of New York spoke and said the movement had an air of common sense about it. John H. Rhoades of New York said that he stood in the convention and approved its action as an officer of a savings bank in New York having \$35,000,000 on deposit with 70,000 depositors, and an average deposit, for each of \$500. As President of the Savings Bank Association he also indirectly represented the interest of over \$800,000,000 of similar deposits in the State.

Several other speakers followed and at 2 P. M. the convention adjourned sine die. The Executive Committee then met and discussed

P. M. the convention adjourned sine die. The Executive Committee then met and discussed plans for carrying on the work before Congress

CAN'T KILL THIS BOARD Members of the Board of Agriculture in

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.-Those who exnected that the State Board of Agriculture would quietly drop out of sight because the law makers refused to grant the usual appropria tion for its expenses, reckoned without the board. Last year the members bore their own expenses, and this year they have gone down into their pockets again for the necessary expenses of the meeting. When the Department of Agriculture was created, some persons who didn't like the Board of Agriculture imagined that the quietus to its future existence had been applied.

quietus to its future existence had been applied, but in the act creating the department nothing was said about the repeal of the law establishing the board.

At the last two sessions attempts were made by the Legislature indirectly, by withholding the appropriation for expenses, to kill the board, but the board is here to-day lively as a cricket, and, having elected officers for another year, it purposes to so before the next Legislature and whoop it up for an appropriation. To-day Secretary of Agriculture Edge, who is also Secretary of the board, was at his post, and other officials of the department took a prominent part in the proceedings. Gov. Hastings presided this afternoon, and gave a reception to the members at the Executive Mansion this evening.

CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Judge Advocate Going to Probe Deeply Even If It Sends Some One to Jail. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 26.-The proceedings in

the trial by court-martial of Capt. O. M. Carter, U. S. A., were continued to-day with the reading of a great mass of evidence of a documentary of a great mass of evidence of a documentary nature. The Judge Advocate enlivened the proceedings by saying that he would go to the bottom of this investigation, no matter if it opened the doors of the penilentiary to some one, J. W. O. Sterly, chief clerk to Capt, Carter and also to Capt, Gillette, was on the stand all day. He was busy identifying official telegrams, letters, and other documents.

To Prepare a Currency Reform Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Republican mem

bets of the Committee on Banking and Cur rency held a conference to-day, after the regular meeting of the committee, last-ing nearly three bours. It was agreed that they should go to work, with the bills before the committee as a basis, in an effort to perfect a measure to reform the banking and currency system of the country. Their meetings will be held every other day, one day for work and one day for reflection, and continue until a bill is completed or it is demonstrated that such a conclusion is impossible.

Blown from a Roof Ninety Feet High CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—Carlo Musuchi, an em

ployee of the Iroquois Furnace Company at south Chicago, was blown from the top of the gas tower yesterday afternoon during the storm and crushed to death on the pavement, ninety feet below. Musuchi had gone to the toof of the tower to repair it, the wind having torn off a section of the sheet-iron covering and sooner had he stepped from the ladder to the roof than the burricane caught him and blow him away.

Baking Powder is the greatest of modern-time helps



to perfect cooking

Free Book то Weak Men

Book sent sealed upon request. It tells of my 30 years' practice in treating results of self-abuse, such as drains, nervousness, lame back, impotency, varicocele, with my

ELECTRIC BELT.

A 20th century treatment at an honest price. Worn at night. Currents instantly felt. Hundreds of voluntary testimonials new every month. Write for above book to-day or drop in and CONSULT ME FREE



Gray Suede Gloves. 58c.

White Dress Shirts. 68c.

Open front and back-every known improvement worth \$1.00.

Pique backs, nearly

Men's Hats. OPERA HATS, \$4.80. Spring Derbys dittle hat with flaring brim)

Men's Shoes.



PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND

49c.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA for weak lungs, nervous dyspepsia, and to strengther the whole nervous and general system. Is a brain nerve, and blood food.

WINCHESTER & CO., N. Y.



Blackheads, Liver Spots, Moth, Tan, Freckies, Pimples, Eczems treated at the JOHN H. WOODBURY Institute, 197 West 421 st., New York, Twenty-six years' practical and successful experience. Send for book on Skin Diseases. Consultation free.

THE JOPSON ASSAULT CASE. Miss De Stauley, Her Brother and Two Others

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 26,-Miss Mabel De Stanley of Rahway was arraigned before Judge McCormick in the Union County Court to-day to plead to an indictment for assault and bat tery. The young woman was indicted jointly with her brother, Percy De Stanley, William Drumpleman, and Frederick Tier, who, it is charged, heat Alfred J. Jopson of New York on the night of last Nov. 29. The assault took place in Rahway, where the accused persons live. Jopson, who is an Englishman, was injured so badly that he was confined for several weeks in Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, and has lost the sight of one eye from the effects of the beating.

weeks in Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, and has lost the sight of one eys from the effects of the beating.

According to Jopson's story he had been attentive to Miss De Stanley, but their relations had terminated. About Nov. 29 he received a letter signed "M." and apparently in Miss De Stanley's handwriting, inviting him to come to Rahway to meet Miss De Stanley. He compiled with the request, and met the young woman as the piace designated in the letter. While he was walking with her he was selzed from behind by two men. said to be Drumpleman and Tier, who held him while Percy De Stanley punched him in the face and then clubbed him. When they let him go Jopson got out of Rahway as quickly as he could, and eventually went to Roosevelt Hospital. When he was able to leave the hospital he returned to Rahway and swore out warrants for Miss De Stanley, Percy De Stanley, Tier, and Drumpleman, accusing them of conspiracy in decoying him to Rahway and with assault and battery. All four were arrested, and then Percy De Stanley declared that Jopson had been guilty of improper conduct, and that he had simply taken matters into his own hands.

This morning, under advice of counsel, all the accused personis pleaded not guilty, and were released on bail for trial on Feb. 3. The De Stanleysas well as Jopson are English.

\$5,000 FOR INDIGENT VETERANS. Westchester County Supervisors Appropriate

That Sum for Their Wards. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 26.-Ex-Sonator George W. Robertson of Peekskill and several commanders of G. A. R. posts in Westchester county appeared before the Board of Supervis-ors to-day and urged upon that body the neces-sity of appropriating \$5,000 for the care of the indigent soldiers and sailors in the county with-in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Army posts. The board unanimously voted the appropriation.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.-Mrs. Patrick Crow, about 60 years old, died of heart disease while attending a children's performance given by local amateurs in Taylor's Opera House this evening. There was no interruption to the per-formance on the stage, and only a few persons who sat near Mrs. Crow knew of the incident.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Borough Homes Company of New York city was incorporated yesterday, with a capital of \$250.000, to deal in real entate and erect dwellings. The directors are Joseph L. Buttenwiser, James H. Hoffman, Jacob H. Schiff, Hyer S. Isaacs, and Gwar S. Btraus, all of New York.